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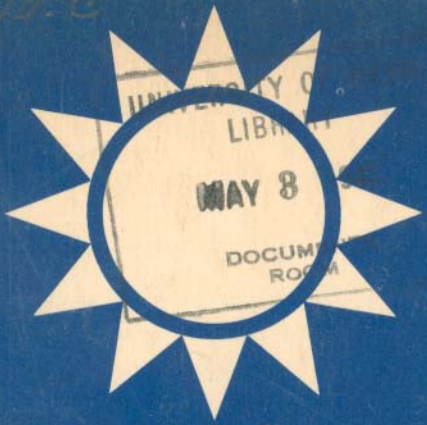

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# POCKET GUIDE TO

# CHINA

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*Prepared by*

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION, ARMY SERVICE FORCES

UNITED STATES ARMY

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A POCKET GUIDE TO

# CHINA

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# A POCKET GU

入境問禁入國問俗

*When you enter a neighborhood, ask what is forbidden;*
*when you enter a country, ask what the customs are*

# DE TO CHINA

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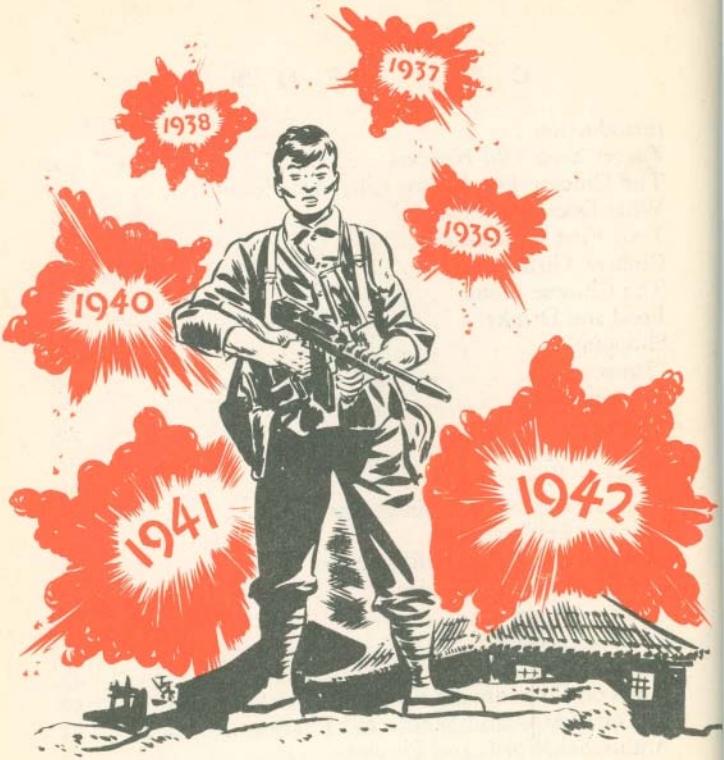
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## INTRODUCTION

CHINA has been at war for 5 years with her enemy and ours—the Japanese. She has met heavy defeats and won important victories. She has suffered more than 5,000,000 casualties in those years of war. Yet, today, the free people of China are still fighting, still holding a better armed foe.

You and your outfit have been ordered to China to help this gallant ally. Your job, fighting side by side with the Chinese, is to rid that country of the Japanese. No American troops anywhere have a more important assignment.

Two problems face you right away. You don't know the language and you don't know the people. That makes it harder to be a guest in China than in a country like England or Australia.

Nobody expects you to learn a language as complex as Chinese, although the glossary at the end of this book will enable you to learn enough to get along. To understand a people is something else again. It takes a blend of curiosity, common sense, and courtesy. You might well adopt as your motto one of the many proverbs that guide the Chinese in their own conduct. They say . . .

> "When you enter a neighborhood ask what is forbidden; when you enter a country ask what the customs are."

It is the purpose of this guide to tell you about some of these customs. It will take only about 20 minutes to read, but, by helping you to understand China and the Chinese people, it can add interest to your stay in their country and help you to do a better job for America.

## FORGET YOUR OLD NOTIONS

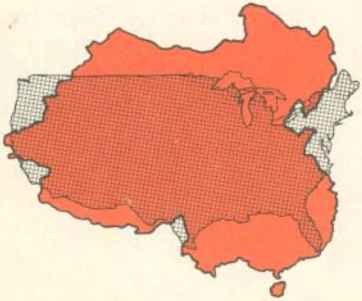
THERE are many Chinese living in America. You probably have seen some of them, and from them have formed notions about all Chinese. Perhaps those you saw were typical or perhaps they weren't. China is a big country, larger than Europe, half again as large as the United States, and with three times as many people as we have. Those you saw in America may have come from one small spot in China—the city of Canton. Judging all Chinese by those who live in one small part of the country is like judging all Americans by the residents of Hoboken, N. J.

If you think of the Chinese as a yellow-skinned people of a totally different race from us, you probably will never get to know them. What's more, you'll be playing right into the hands of Hitler and the Japs. Japan will harp on the color question first, last, and all the time. She will tell the Chinese what she has been telling them ever since Pearl Harbor—that Americans look down on nonwhite peoples and that the Chinese can never hope to be treated on terms

of equality by America. "Why fight for the white man?" Japan dins into Chinese ears.

To counteract this propaganda you have to show the Chinese that Americans treat the Chinese as we treat any of our allies, and that we respect them as human beings on an equality with ourselves. Sure, there are differences. So what? There are important similarities too. If you forget the differences and think of them as neighbors, as people who eat, sleep, work, and raise families as we do, you'll be over the first hurdle.

On the matter of knowing each other, you and the Chinese start even. Millions of Chinese know little about America; millions have never seen an American. Yet, many of them know us by reputation and you can be proud of the fact that that reputation is good. Our Government has had friendly relations with China for many



years. Americans who have been in China, missionaries, doctors, teachers, officials, and businessmen, have a good record. So the way to friendship is all paved for you. Added to this is the fact that we are allies—a fact in which the Chinese take pride. The first thing you should learn to say in China is "I am an American." It is the best passport you can have.

## THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE LIKE AMERICANS

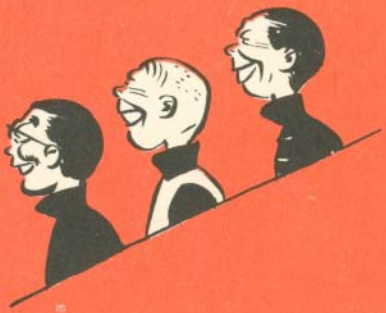
OF ALL the peoples of Asia, the Chinese are most like Americans. Those who know both peoples often remark at the likenesses. One of the reasons, perhaps, is that we both live in countries where there is plenty of space and a great variety of climate and food. We are alike, too, because we both love independence and individual freedom.

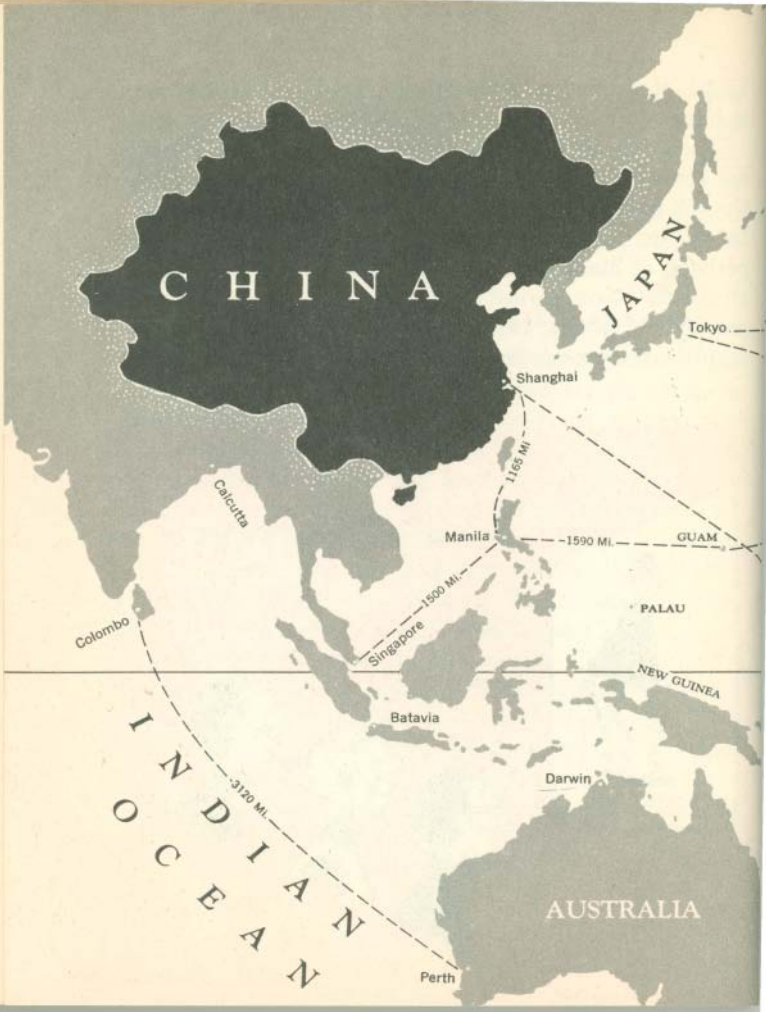
Another likeness is that we are both humorous people. The Chinese love a joke just as well as we do, and they laugh at the same sort of thing. Their stock jokes are the same as ours—about professors, and doctors, and Irishmen—the Chinese equivalent for the Irish being people from Hunan province. They laugh about stinginess, about country hicks, and smart city people. Their conversation is full of wit, and lively humor, and they love slapstick stuff, their own and ours. Listen to a Chinese crowd laughing at Charlie Chaplin or Harold

Lloyd or Laurel and Hardy and you'll think you are at home.

Then, too, we are both practical peoples. The Chinese are shrewd businessmen, generous friends, and they believe in having a good time on earth while they are alive. In the main, so do we. They are better than we are, perhaps, at human relationships. They value these above all else, and have learned to get along with people through centuries of getting along with each other. The Chinese family system keeps several generations under the same

*American gag—China gag—all same.*

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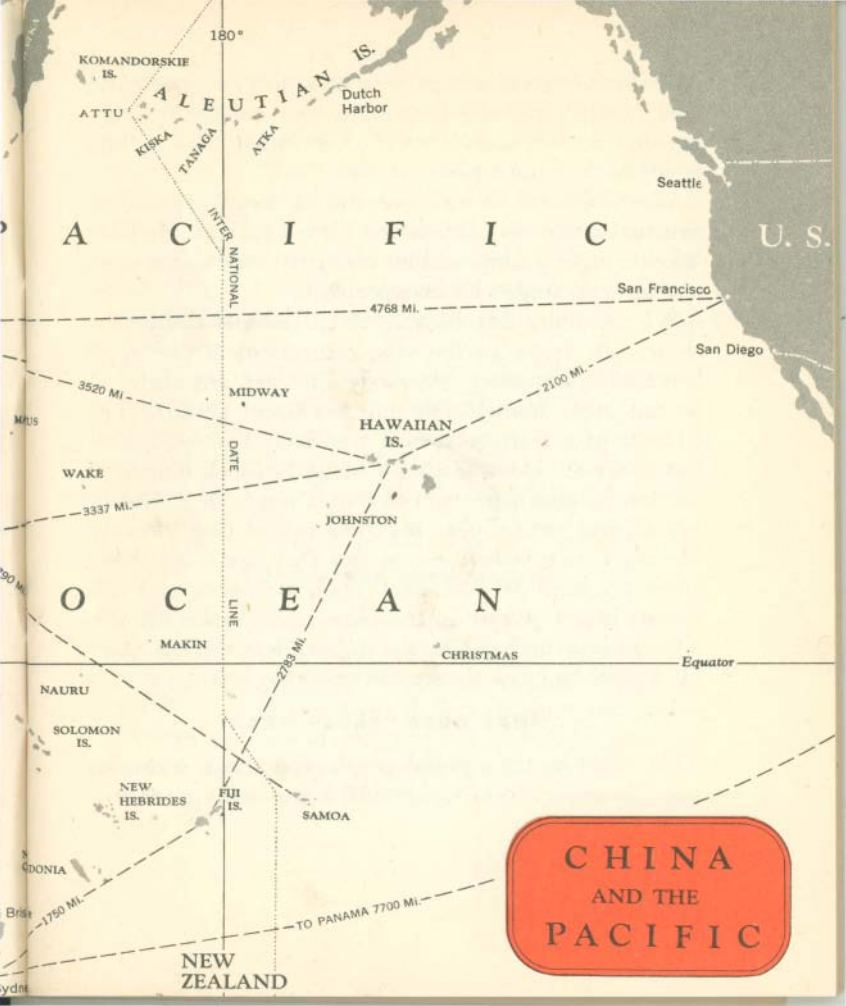
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CHINA AND THE PACIFIC

roof—grandparents and parents, sons and daughters and their families, and this has taught them the art of living together. In fact, consideration for an individual's feelings is one of the great Chinese virtues.

The Chinese loves his home and his family. He is sentimental about his children and his old parents. He loves his own bit of ground and his own roof, even if it is poor, and he never forgets his own people.

We are alike, also, because of our natural democratic tendencies. There are few class distinctions in China, no hereditary aristocracy. Anybody can get anywhere, if he can prove himself able and intelligent enough. The Chinese have their great men who were born in cabins, just as we do. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself is the son of poor parents, and Sun Yat-sen, their George Washington, was a poor boy. The rich in China behave like the rich anywhere except that they don't feel themselves permanently rich. They know that poor and rich change places quickly in the changes of democratic life. And the poor man in China is independent and energetic. He knows he has a chance to rise in the world.

### WHAT DOES "FACE" MEAN?

THE Chinese are a proud people and also a courteous one. This means that they consider it important not to hurt

anyone's feelings and they will appreciate consideration of their own feelings. This is sometimes called "face," which simply means self-respect. There is about as much of it in one country as another, but the Chinese pay more attention to preserving it than we do. They do not criticize each other as frankly as we do, and there are certain rules of courtesy, particularly to the old, from the young. Old people in China are highly respected, even revered, and their advice valued. Lack of respect to the old is therefore a sign of bad manners.

Don't worry about "face" and complicated courtesy. Simply be an American, in the best sense. The Chinese don't expect you to know all their ways of polite behaviour. They will not think less of you if you break a rule or two if they are convinced you wish to respect them and to be friendly with them.

## YOUR FIRST IMPRESSIONS

YOUR first impression will depend upon where you arrive. The Chinese people vary widely. In the north the people are tall and handsome. In mid-China they are of average height and in the south they are short and stocky.

During your tour of duty you will see cities, towns, and countryside. Chinese cities are of two kinds, those which have been modernized and those which remain as they

US

have been for centuries. The largest of the modern ones are Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Peiping—now, temporarily, all in Japanese hands.

In the Chinese cities or towns where you are most likely to be at first, you will be impressed by three things: that the streets are narrow; that they are dirty; and that they are crowded. Chinese cities and towns are old and they were built not for automobiles but for sedan chairs and wheelbarrows and caravans of donkeys and for pedestrians.

The gutters are defective, if there are any gutters, and people often throw water and garbage out of their doors. Modern Chinese cities, of course, have wide streets and good sewers but we are speaking of the places you will probably see most often.

You may be shocked, at first, to see how desperately poor most Chinese are. Their houses and their clothing seem dirty and unkempt. There are mangy and flea-bitten dogs that you had best keep away from. You will see human strays, too, beggars of the most sorrowful sort. Do not give anything to them or you will be besieged. And nowadays there will be others—refugees and homeless poor and war-wounded. For China has suffered terribly. She was, before the war, only just beginning to have modern doctors and hospitals and nurses. War came before she could get

三軍可奪帥也
匹夫不可奪志也

*You can rob an army of its general, but you cannot rob a common man of his will.*
THE ANALECTS OF CONFUCIUS

ready and China's wounded can today be counted in the millions. What you can do to help them must be left to you. In general it is best to give money only privately, or through some reliable organization, such as the United China Relief.

After a time, however, you will discover that Chinese peasants and workmen are almost never demoralized. They keep their chins up, take what comes, help each other out, and live with amazing contentment amid the terrific struggle for the bare necessities of life.

You'll have other surprises, too. But they need not shock you if you are ready to admit that people may be the same at heart whatever their custom. Thus you will see mothers nursing their babies in public. Men and boys will relieve themselves wherever and whenever nature

demands. Children will run about with nothing on at all. Take all this as a matter of course as the Chinese do, and do not offend their sense of good taste by seeming to even notice it.

Despite the strangeness and the poverty you will very soon enjoy walking along Chinese streets and seeing the rich human life going on around you, the hot-blooded quarreling, the laughter, the children, the people arguing over their buying and selling. They will enjoy you too. A crowd will very likely follow you to stare at you and discuss everything you do. They will be a friendly crowd. So accept them good humoredly and let them come along.

One thing to understand at the beginning: The Chinese think we look queer. They are accustomed to everyone having black hair and black eyes, so naturally they think it strange for people to have red or brown or blonde hair and eyes of unfamiliar colors. Also we are bigger-boned than the average Chinese, and hairier. As a matter of fact, the Chinese have an ancient belief that the hairier people are, the more uncivilized they are. Because of your appearance, you'll be a curiosity to the Chinese, and, perhaps, a source of amusement. If you take that in good part and grin back at them, they'll like you.

You'll see lots of rickshas, looking just like they did in the movies at home, and you'll soon be riding in one.

The tough, lean coolies who pull them are to be treated always with respect for what they are in Chinese life and the waging of this war. They are the freight carriers, the builders of the Burma Road, the guerrilla fighters, their stomachs never filled, their bodies nothing but bone and muscle.

When you sit behind one of them in a ricksha, consider what he is and how you can help him. He will not appreciate it if you walk instead of hiring him, for he depends on his job to feed his family. But he will appreciate your sitting forward when he goes uphill, leaning back when he goes down, and at other times sitting with your weight in the middle of the vehicle.

As you walk along the street, the working man will appreciate it if you do not step over a carrying pole laid in the street for a moment's rest, or the lowered shafts of a ricksha or sedan chair, because this is supposed to bring bad luck in business for a year.

## CHINESE GIRLS

THE modern Chinese girl, in her long, closely fitting gown, her bare arms and short hair, is often very pretty. Yet it is well to remember that in China the attitude toward women is different from ours in America. Chinese women in some ways are more free than they are here in America—that is, they do some things which American women don't yet do. They are in the Army, for instance, and they fight side by side with the guerrillas. But in their relations with men they haven't the same freedom as women have in America.

There are Chinese girls in cabarets and places of amusement who may be used to free and easy ways. But the average Chinese girl will be insulted if you touch her, or will take you more seriously than you probably want to be taken. A mistake in this may cause a lot of trouble.

## THE CHINESE HOME

PERHAPS you will get to know some Chinese sufficiently well as a friend that he will want to invite you to his home. If this happens, you may take it as a great compliment, for Chinese, particularly of the better educated classes, do not easily invite strangers. Usually men meet at tea houses for talk and pleasure. Only intimate friends go to each other's homes.

If your friend is well-to-do, his house will probably be surrounded by a high wall with a single gate. You will be led through a court to a big room which is the main room of the house. The general arrangement of the furniture in such a room is always the same—a long carved table is set against the wall facing the door, as you enter. Upon this table are ornaments, a pair of candlesticks, and an urn for incense. Between the candles hangs a fine scroll or a painting, or a family treasure of some sort. In front of the long table is a square table, and on either side of this an armchair. The one on the right as you enter is the seat of honor. Do not sit in this until you are pressed to do so, as you will be pressed since you are the guest. The next most important person takes the seat across the table, and the chairs on either side of small tables along the walls grow less important as they approach the door. In general, what is innermost in the room or the house is most important.

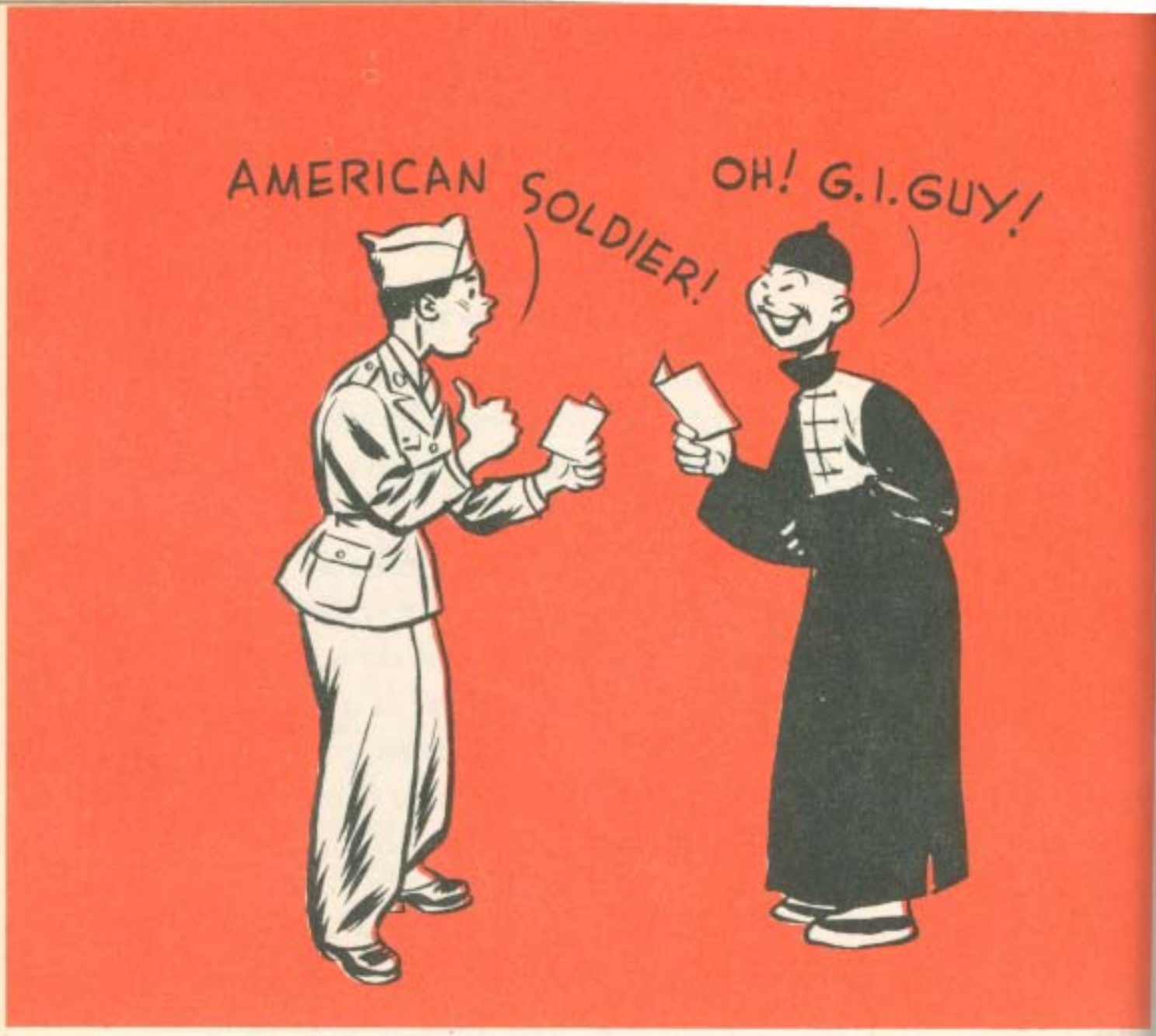
Next, your host will pour you a bowl of tea. He hands it to you with both hands and you must take it with both hands, saying "Hsieh-hsieh" or "thank you." Then you may set it down. Sweetmeats, if offered, should be eaten sparingly and always have a little left, to show you have had more than you can eat.

Thereafter follow your host's lead. If he is modern and informal, you may be informal. If he is old-fashioned

and rather stiff, then the quieter you are, the better. You can admire generally but don't admire one object especially, for then courtesy requires your host to give it to you. Above all, in a house like this you should not seem to see any woman. To do so would be to insult her. If there is a modern sister who is brought in and introduced, be very formal indeed—at least until you are a very old friend and know what you are about and what the people in the house are like.

You may even be invited to a feast, probably in a restaurant or a hotel. If so, it is wise to eat only what is hot. Accept what cold food is put on your plate but do not eat it. It is always perfectly good manners not to eat at a Chinese feast. Besides, there will be many hot dishes so good that you cannot keep from eating them. If you have chopsticks, ask your host how to hold them. He will enjoy teaching you.

If the feast is a big one the rice will not come on until the end with four substantial dishes of meat and vegetables to go with it—or even six. The dessert will be a sweet dish and will be served in the middle of the meal. The soup may come towards the end. Afterwards there will be tidbits of fruit and nuts to eat with the tea you will drink. Your chances of enjoying such a feast are not as good as they were before the war, of course.




**FOOD AND DRINKS**

THE Chinese are famous cooks. In fact, many an epicure maintains that no cooking in the world—not even the French—approaches the Chinese as an art.

If you want a good meal in a Chinese restaurant, take your buddies with you. It is best to go not fewer than four in number, the rule being to order the number of different dishes that there are persons, plus a soup. Rice, of course, comes with the meal. You will drink only wines and tea—milk is not a product natural to China and is found only occasionally, in imported cans. Do not drink it fresh anywhere except in homes you know. *And drink no cold water unless it has been boiled first.*

Wine drinking is much enjoyed in China and people drink a good deal but nearly always with their meals. There is seldom any drunkenness because it is a sign of low breeding to be drunk. Wine is frequently served hot in tiny bowls. If it is Shaohsing wine you can safely drink a good many small bowls of it. But if it is Kaoliang wine, or any of the Canton wines, then be careful—they are heavy drinks.

There are many games that the Chinese play while they drink, guessing games and betting games, and the loser has to drink. When your host says "Kan-pei!" it means "Bottoms up!" You may have an opportunity to learn some of them.

Wherever you go in the cities you'll find street-side markets with all kinds of vegetables and fruits and sweets. If it is summer, there will be plenty of flies, too, and those

乾

盃

GAAN BAY
*literally "Dry the Cup"*
*or "Bottoms Up"*

flies you must treat very seriously indeed. They are not the comparatively innocent American variety. Since China is an old and populous country, germs as well as people have flourished there for centuries. The result of this is that Chinese have developed either an immunity to many of the diseases that kill the white man so easily, or the weak die and the strong survive. You should therefore follow one simple rule—eat nothing that is not so hot that you know it is only recently off the fire. Do not yield to the temptation of a fruit that cannot be peeled or cut before your eyes. It is better not even to use a utensil—knife, chopsticks, etc.—that has not been scalded with boiling water. Avoid sweets and cakes. Wash your hands with soap and water before you eat. And take care not to expose yourself to mosquito bites.

YOU may want to buy something to take home to the girl friend. It is customary for the shopkeeper to ask considerably more than an article is worth. If you pay what is asked he will not respect you for it. If you argue him down too much, he would prefer not to sell to you at all. If you pay about half to two-thirds what he asks, he will admire you and enjoy the transaction. But above all keep good humored throughout. In China it is a sign of bad breeding to grow heated over a purchase whether it is made successfully or not.

If you have learned the Chinese coinage you will not need language—you can simply put down your money bit by bit. Do not put down at first what you are willing to pay, but less, so that you can have something to compromise with and come up a little—so as to make the shopkeeper feel you are willing to meet him halfway. He will then come down a little to meet you until you arrive at an agreement. Thus you part good friends. And friendship is the most important thing in life to a Chinese—he values the kindly person touch even more than he does a good bargain. Prices, due to the current Chinese inflation, are likely to astonish you, particularly the prices of goods imported from abroad. In 5 years, China's cost of living index has soared from 100 to 3,400 and is still soaring.

At the time this book was written, domestic brands of cigarettes had risen from 8 cents per pack of 10 to $20. American cigarettes had gone from 40 cents a pack to $200. Throughout China you may find chicken selling at $20 a pound, coffee at $150 a pound, bread at $5 a loaf, gasoline at $70 a gallon. These prices refer to Chinese dollars. The normal exchange rate is 20 Chinese dollars for 1 American dollar, but purchasing power is something else again. At the end of 1942, the purchasing power of the Chinese dollar was about equal to three-quarters of a U. S. cent.

An explanation of Chinese currency is given on page 45.

### "SQUEEZE"

YOU have probably heard a good deal about the "squeeze" system in China. It is there, as it is in every country in the world, but the Chinese, being intensely practical people, have recognized this human tendency to take a "squeeze," or a commission, and consider it legitimate. That is, you must expect anybody who does buying for you, however large or small, to add 5 or 10 percent to the price for himself. If he takes no more than 10 percent, he is within the Chinese law, at least the law of century-old customs. Once one accepts this custom, a good deal of fret may be

avoided. The 10-percent squeeze also explains why servants can afford to work for such low wages for you.

Speaking of servants, you will find that you are very frequently dependent on them in China. Most foreigners and nearly all Chinese, except the poor, have servants, and they are really more than servants. They are business managers and general smoothers of your way. A good "boy" not only will see that you are fed and comfortable, your clothes clean and in order, your shoes shined and your rooms neat, but he will get many things done for you which you cannot do for yourself. More than that, he has his own way of getting information you may want. It is wisest not to ask him how he knows something—the Chinese have ways of getting information which have nothing to do with newspapers or organized sources of information. Simply take what he tells you and act upon it. He will also disseminate any information about you which you would like other persons to know without your telling them. Probably, in order to gain importance for himself, he will also spread abroad the impression that your eldest uncle is the president of the United States and your father a millionaire, and that you are only here in China to kill Japs for your own pleasure, since you are a crack shot. All this will make life easier for you on the streets and your credit better at the shops.

It is usually wise, in personal dealings with a Chinese helper or assistant, to give him a problem and let him handle it in his own way. However, make sure that he understands you. You will rarely hear a Chinese say "I don't know" when you ask him a question. "Yes" is a stock answer and this can make for no little confusion if you don't watch out. But if you explain carefully and protect his self-respect you won't have any trouble.

## AMUSEMENTS

FOR the most part the Chinese do not have the highly organized amusement places to be found in American cities and towns. They love movies, any kind of movies, as you will discover when you wedge your way into a crowded building. But do not expect comfort when you do so. The likelihood is that you will sit on an uncomfortable bench or folding chair and that the house will be hot in summer and cold in winter. As for the picture, it may be anything. It may be a Harold Lloyd you saw 15 years ago!

Theaters are more numerous than movie houses. Few Americans really understand the Chinese theater but those who do, find its acting a sensitive and mature art. Go at least once if only to marvel at the audience. People eat hot food that is brought in by waiters, crack watermelon seeds between their teeth, drink pots and pots of tea, talk, play with their children, and catch the hot towels that are thrown over the heads of the crowd by expert towel throwers. Better not use these towels yourself, however.

There are tea houses everywhere, and this is the equivalent of the English public house, only tea is drunk instead of beer and ale.

Actually the Chinese shows which you may enjoy best are the little traveling theaters in the country. And there

are peep shows and jugglers and contortionists, usually found in the public squares on market day.

If there is a canal running through or near the town, there will probably be pleasure boats to hire, "flower boats" they are called, and for a few cents you can be poled through shallow water studded, if it is summertime, with great rosy lotus blooms.

Your stay in China will be made more interesting if you develop a hobby through which you can really learn and enjoy some aspect of Chinese life. Even in limited spare time, you may be able to develop a special interest which will enrich for the rest of your life the memories you carry home from the Orient. Chinese friends will enjoy introducing you to these hobbies as much as you enjoy learning them.

For instance, if you like games requiring agility, you will find hours of fun in trying to master the whirling of a singing Diabolo, throwing it high in the air and catching it on a string; in kicking a shuttlecock with either side of either foot; or in learning the intricacies of Chinese boxing and swordplay, which are really difficult forms of calisthenics.

Chinese chess and Chinese checkers are every bit as interesting as their American equivalents. And the simple game of "Fingers," played during dinners and feasts, called

for quick mathematical intuition. If your hands are nimble you may enjoy learning a skilled handicraft. Collecting stamps or old Chinese coins might well prove a source of profit. If you are interested in food you might even learn to prepare a few choice Chinese dishes.

You won't get much chance to dip deeply into China's age-old wisdom as found in her philosophy and literature. But you could pick up from your Chinese friends a collection of proverbs and other wise sayings, many of which are known to every schoolboy. The more you do this, the more you will understand the Chinese character and why it is that the Chinese have held together, under unbelievably difficult conditions, during their long fight for freedom.

### THE COUNTRY

CHINA is divided in provinces of which there are 28—24 in China proper, 3 in Manchuria, and 1 in Chinese Turkestan. Besides this, she has certain regions that correspond to our territory of Alaska—the special territories—outer Mongolia and Tibet. China has two of the greatest rivers in the world, the Yangtse and the Yellow Rivers. Her sea coast is long, and she has high mountains to the west and south, deserts to the north and northwest. Her cultivated soil is generally rich, for the Chinese are famous farmers and have conserved the soil through over

40 centuries. But she has cut down many of her forests and the familiar landscape of China has the sharply beautiful outline of grassy hills or rocky mountains. The climate varies, and, depending on where you are, you will find much the same changes as you will in America. On the whole the north is dry and desertlike, and the south damp and tropical.

Farmers do not live on isolated farms—they live in villages. Most of the villages belong to a single family or clan. The houses are earth-walled and straw-thatched in the north and brick and tiled in the southern part of the country. The general plan of Chinese houses is much the same, however, one story and with one or more courts.

Fields are large in the north and farming extensive. They are small and farmed intensively in the south. The Chinese have maintained the fertility of their farming land

當面不傷情

*Don't injure friendly feelings face to face.*

by wasting nothing that can be used as fertilizer. They use human dung for this purpose, as some other old countries do, and which explains the common odors night and morning over the fields. It also explains why you must not eat vegetables raw.

You will often come upon temples in the cities and in the mountains. They are interesting places and you will find quiet priests living there. If you behave in a temple, as you would do in a church at home, though you may walk about as you like, your behavior will be in order.

Sometimes you will see marble arches across the streets or roads. These are memorials to great men and women. Oftentimes a faithful widow will be so commemorated by the community. You will see pagodas, and these are usually parts of a temple. They have much the same meaning as our church steeples. You will see tiny little temples to earth gods in the fields. These are worshipped for good crops and good weather, although the Chinese do not believe these images are the actual gods. They are merely symbols.

You will see funerals sometimes, and you will know what they are by the white clad figures. The poor have a small funeral procession, only the family following the casket, but the rich may spend thousands of dollars on a funeral. Priests and mourners, furniture and cars and even air-

planes are made of paper to be burned at the grave for th spirit's use in the future. It is best not to come too nea these processions, for a stranger is not welcome at suc times. Above all, do not try to take pictures.

A village usually has only one business street and he you will find a simple inn, its unpainted tables under a awning of patched blue cloth. You can get a good bow of noodles and soup here if you are hungry—and plent of tea. If you are willing to wait, the inn-keeper will pe haps make you some scrambled eggs to eat with a bowl c rice, a dish of green cabbage, and bean curd or a brow fish. The bean curd you will not like at first but try until you do—it has valuable protein qualities and is th poor man's meat.

Don't be disturbed if people in the villages are afraid c you. They simply have not seen anyone who looks lik you. And since the dogs will bark at people they don know—and often bite—it is best to keep away from the The Chinese do not fondle pets and therefore dogs ma bite you out of sheer surprise!

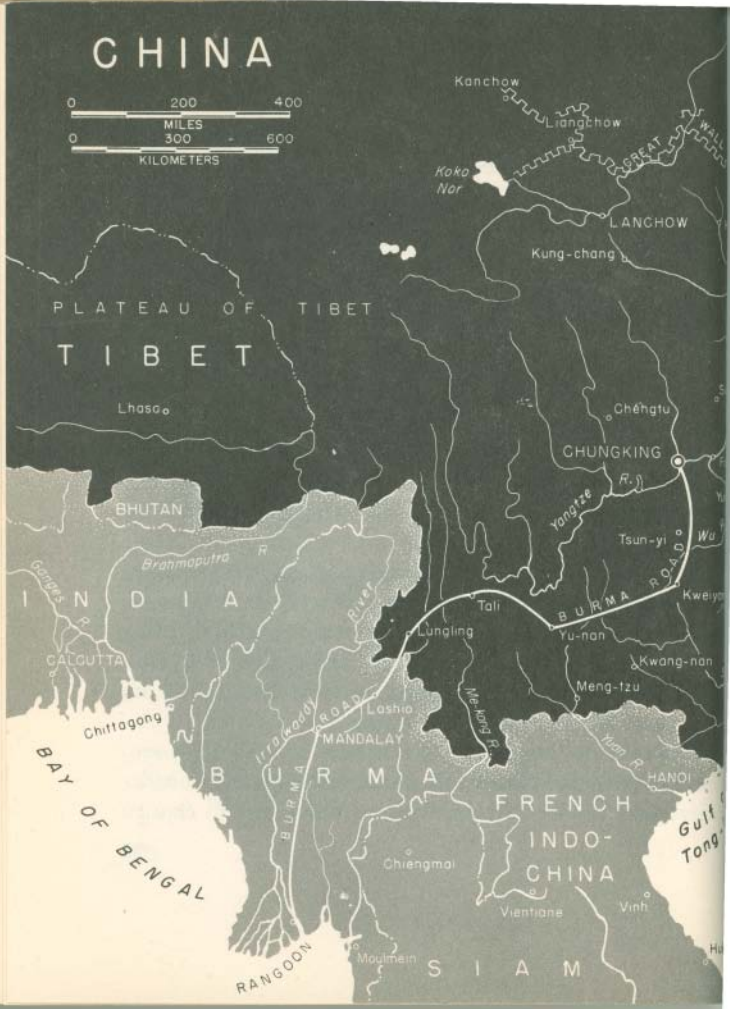
Everything in China is owned by somebody and so the is no place where you can pick fruit or fish or hunt unle you go into the mountains. There you will be free, f there are few gaming laws. But elsewhere, don't take an thing. The Chinese guard their property carefully.

## CHINESE DEMOCRACY

CHINA'S modern government is not the same in its form as ours, but Chinese are a democratically inclined people. The present government is a new one and war overtook it before its form was completed. But even in the old days when China had an emperor, who lived in Peking, he governed very loosely. He was not so much a ruler as a spiritual head, as the Pope is to the Catholic church, or, for that matter, as the present King in England is to the English people. The provinces, or states, were headed by his representatives, but the real governing was done by the people, village by village. The State did not even prosecute criminals. If a man was convicted of a crime, he was returned to his clan village and it sat in judgment on him.

The magistrates and viceroys of provinces were chosen from among the men who passed state examinations. These examinations were open to anybody. Men from the poorest families, if they had the ability and education, could enter for them. Thus, even the officials of old China often came from humble beginnings.

In 1911 the old regime was overthrown by Sun Yat-sen, who believed that China must modernize herself in order to live in a modern world. Perhaps the ability to change


CHINA
0 200 400
MILES
0 300 600
KILOMETERS
Kanchow
Liangchow
GREAT WALL
Koko Nor
LANCHOW
Kung-chang
PLATEAU OF TIBET
TIBET
Lhasa
Chéngtu
CHUNGKING
Yangtze R.
Tsun-yi
Wu
BURMA ROAD
Kweiyang
BHUTAN
Brahmaputra R
Ganges R
INDIA
Tali
Lungling
Yu-nan
Kwang-nan
Meng-tzu
CALCUTTA
Chittagong
Irrawaddy River
Lashio
MANDALAY
Mekong R
Yuan R
HANOI
BAY OF BENGAL
BURMA
BURMA ROAD
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
Gulf
Chiengmai
Vientiane
Vinh
RANGOON
Moulmein
SIAM

Chin-chow
PEIPING
TIENTSIN
Chenting
Taiyian
Fen-chow
GRAND CANAL
(Yellow) River
Tsinan
SHANTUNG PENINSULA
Dairen
Heijo
Kanko
KOREA
(CHOSEN)
( JAPAN )
Keijo
YELLOW SEA
Mokpo
Fusan
Shimonoseki
Hwang-Ho
Honan
Kaifeng
Suchow
FORMER MOUTH HWANG-HO RIVER
Ying-chow
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
JAPAN
Yu-yang
NANKING
SHANGHAI
Ichang
HANKOW
Yangtze R.
HANGCHOW
Chang-te
Tung Ting Hu
Poyang Lake
CHANGSHA
Nanchang
Chuchow
Wenchow
Linkiang
Hsiang R.
Kanchow
Foochow
Kweilin
Taihoku
Amoy
TAIWAN
(FORMOSA)
( JAPAN )
Wu-chow
CANTON
Swatow
Fatshan
Ft. Bayard
HONG KONG
(BR.)
Liu-chow
Kiung-chow
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH CHINA SEA

with the times is one reason China has been able to live until today. The empire was overthrown and a new republican government was set up, modeled after that of the United States. There has long been a close tie between China and the United States. Many Chinese young men have come to our universities to study and it was only natural that they should take back American ideas. But it is not easy to establish a new government in any country. It took some years to do it in China, all the years between 1911 and 1927, and even then the job wasn't finished. In the meantime Sun Yat-sen died, and his successor was Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who in the early days of the Republic had been a brilliant follower of Sun Yat-sen.

Today the Generalissimo holds firmly the leadership of the several groups in Chinese political life. Though these groups differ as widely as political parties in our American life differ, they are united, under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, in their determination to be free. They have in him the necessary unity to win the war.

### CHINA AT WAR

ON July 7, 1937, Japan attacked China. Then, as now, China had little navy and her army was composed of infantry, with few tanks, little artillery, and slight air

support. Her coastline was blockaded against shipments of war materials, her industrial cities overrun, and her railroads and navigable rivers in the hands of the enemy.

China had three strategic assets to combat a Japan who was technically superior in every arm—her courage, her manpower, and space. As one military commentator has pointed out: "The vast distances of China and the rugged character of the country are among the important points which favor its defense against invasion. Other major factors are the ability of the people to endure hardship, be content with a meagre ration, and to live in relatively self-sufficient economic groups. The prevalence of a philosophy which emphasizes pride in race, love of family, and the desire to be revered by their children is another important asset."

Chiang exploited his assets to the full. Driven back from the coastal cities, China's armies fought all of the way, taking a heavy toll of the enemy at frightful cost to themselves. In the early days of the war it was estimated that Chinese casualties were about three times those of the Japs. Today they are almost even. Whole factories were dismantled and removed to the interior, often on the backs of the incredible Chinese coolies. Finally in the mountain areas of middle China the invaders were stopped cold and have been stopped ever since.

工

合

GOONG HO
*Work Together*

With nearly a milion Japs immobilized along a strung-out front, Chiang worked to repair the losses of his industrial cities and communication lines. Millions of men were trained, small arms factories established, a thin trickle of supplies were obtained from Russia, the United States, and Great Britain. But the Chinese armies are still too weak in artillery, planes, and tanks to take the offensive.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY

THE Chinese army today has well over 300 divisions in the field, totaling about 5,000,000 men. There are about 15,000,000 men in reserve units or in training camps. Also some 800,000 guerrillas and 600,000 regular troops are operating in areas behind Japanese lines. An official publication of the Chinese Government reports that in

addition to these soldiers, China has 50,000,000 able-bodied men of military age available for service. Under a system of national military training instituted by Chiang Kai-shek, about 6,000,000 men are now given elementary military training in their own villages and towns each year.

Field organization of Chinese troops is as follows:

*Army groups*—consisting of two or more armies.

*Armies*—consisting of two or more divisions.

*Division*—consisting of two or more infantry brigades, plus one artillery battalion or regiment, and contingents of engineers, signal troops, medical units, and transport, totaling 10,000 men.

The basic infantry unit is the squad composed of 12 to 14 men armed with 7.9-mm rifles. Theoretically, each squad is equipped with at least one automatic rifle, mostly of the 30-caliber or 7.9 millimeter types, coming from Germany, Denmark, Great Britain, Russia, Czechoslovakia, and the United States. The Chinese have some Browning automatic rifles, 1937 model. Machine guns are of the 30-caliber or 7.9-millimeter variety and come from the same sources as the rifles. Infantry units are also equipped with trench mortars and 37-millimeter guns.

The trench mortar is one of the principal weapons, receiving somewhat the same emphasis as in the Japanese Army. The shortages of artillery and of artillery ammuni-

tion are so pronounced that artillery is usually found functioning only as army or army group troops.

China is divided into nine war zones, under zone commanders who exercise supreme authority over all troops in the particular area. At the top of the whole army organization is the Military Affairs Commission in Chungking, presided over by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who makes final strategic decisions.

Chiang received most of his military training in Japan where German ideas prevailed, but there have been a number of other foreign influences on the organization and training of the Chinese armies. Whampoa Academy, China's West Point, was organized with the help of Russian advisers, notably Marshal Bluecher. Incidentally, many Chinese officers received their training in our own West Point or other American military schools. In the 1930's German influence was predominant with a permanent German military mission in China, successively headed by Col. Max Bauer, Gen. Hans von Seeckt, father of the Reichswehr, and General von Falkenhausen. The mission was withdrawn in 1938.

**The Chinese Soldier** Before very long you will be fighting beside the Chinese infantryman who is little like our doughboy. He is usually a farmer's or shopkeeper's

son from some small town or village and he was drafted for military service. He travels light, can march incredible distances with full pack, and sleeps on the ground in the faded uniform he wears. He may look a bit ragged, but as Gen. Cheng Ting Che, one of the Chinese commanders in Burma, said: "You find the best-dressed soldiers behind the lines." Already a fine soldier, all he needs is better weapons and more of them and adequate training to be a match for the Japs.

Base pay for the Chinese soldier is about 6 Chinese dollars a month (approximately 30 cents in our money). His daily rations, in camp, consist of two meals of rice or noodles and vegetables. On the march, his iron ration is fried rice carried in a cylindrical canvas bag, slung over

one shoulder; otherwise he eats off the countryside.

Because he speaks softly and smiles easily, don't think the chiupa isn't tough; on his record he is a good soldier. For 5 years he and his comrades have kept a large part of the Japanese Army occupied along a 2,000-mile front. You have no reason to feel superior because you are better fed or better armed. On the contrary, give the Chinese soldier his due in admiration for his plain, common guts.

## CHINESE STRATEGY

WHEN the Chinese were attacked at Lukouchiao on July 7, 1937, Chiang Kai-shek had only one course to follow: fight and retreat, using his assets, courage, manpower, and space to inflict as much damage as possible on the Japanese. You may ask why China didn't get ready for the Japs. For the same reason that we didn't—they didn't know the Japanese plans and anyway they hoped it wouldn't happen. Besides, China was just getting into her modern stride. She was devoting all her resources to peacetime development when Japan attacked. A lesser nation would have given up. China just tightened her belt and went to war with what she had. Her ill-equipped armies fought back and astonished the world with their endurance. She moved her government 1,000 miles inland, from Nanking to Chungking, so that she could carry on

a seemingly hopeless fight. It was as if we had been forced to move our own capital from Washington to Kansas City.

Today in Chungking the people are a fair example of what the nation is. Their's is the most bombed city in the world. Yet the people go on. They have made shelters in the rocky depths of the mountains and there they stay hour after hour, sometimes day after day, and when the raids are over they come out and go back to work. They are unbeatable.

## IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER

IF YOU were to talk to any American who has spent a lifetime in China, he would undoubtedly give you the following suggestions. By following them, you will not only avoid difficulties but you will guarantee your own popularity.

China is the oldest nation in the world and its civilization is in many ways the greatest. As a natural result, the Chinese will not bear any assumption of superiority on the part of a white man because he is white. China herself has no color prejudice against anyone with a different colored skin. She is prepared to treat everyone on terms of human equality, and you cannot do better than approach China in the same spirit.

Discourage anyone who acts as though the Chinese are queer. They are not queer. After all, there are more people in the world eating Chinese food and wearing Chinese clothes than there are Americans eating American food and wearing American clothes. They live their way and we live ours. If you respect them, they will respect you.

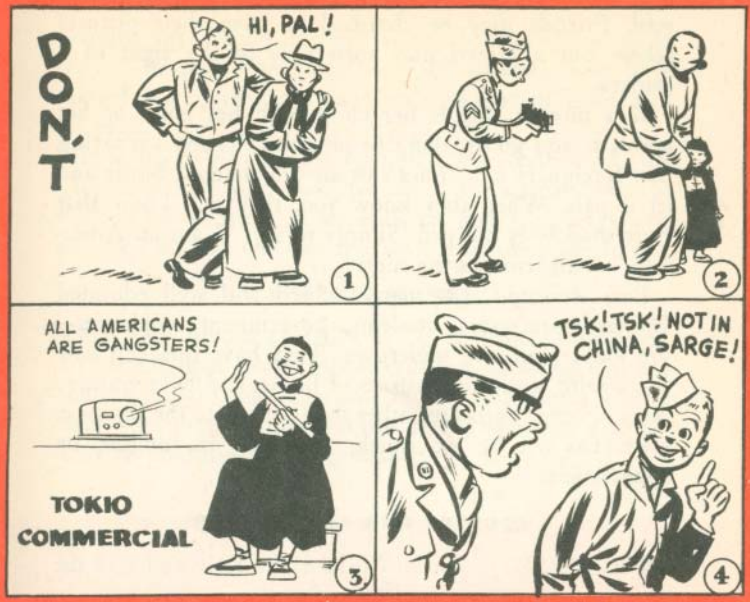
Realize in advance that the Chinese, friendly and spontaneous and natural as they are, have a few special likes and dislikes. They do not like to be touched. They don't like to be slapped on the back, or even to shake hands, although some of the modern ones have learned this form of salutation. So don't put your hands on anybody, in fun or fury or affection, until you know the person very well indeed.

The Chinese like reserve with their women and gentleness with their children.

Try not to lose your temper. You will see plenty of Chinese lose theirs, but they are looked upon and look on themselves as lower class when they do so.

In a shop, it is better not to touch goods you do not intend to buy.

Unless you are very sure of your crowd, better not try to take pictures. In many parts of China there is a superstition that a photograph magically removes a person's




*1. Hands off! The Chinese don't like it.*
*2. Be careful where you point that camera.*
*3. Tokio Commercial.*
*4. Loss of temper means loss of face.*

soul. Friends may be charmed to have their pictures taken, but a crowd may turn ugly at the sight of a camera.

If a mother shields her child with her hand or her apron as you go by, don't be offended. There is a saying that foreigners sometimes cast an evil shadow. Smile and let it pass. When they know you, they will know that your shadow is not evil. Simply to say, "I am an American," often removes the curse.

Bear in mind that many refined and well educated Chinese—professors, students, government employees—are today poor and underpaid. They have forsaken family, wealth, and the comforts of home, and have endured years of bitter hardship rather than submit to the Japanese yoke. Do not be too quick, therefore, in judging by appearances.

### YOU ARE OUR AMBASSADOR

IN A SENSE, you go to China as an ambassador of the American people to the Chinese people in our new relationship as allies. Some Chinese have seen a few American missionaries or businessmen. But most of them have never seen an American of any kind. They have heard good things of America—that we have sent them relief in time of famine, that we have kept other nations from

dividing up China's territory when she was too weak to resist. The planes we have been able to send them have carried far more than their own weight in good will for us.

It is up to you not to spoil that fine feeling. To the Chinese people you stand for all of us here at home as well as for yourself. It depends on you whether China will like us, and whether they will trust us in the future.

## CHINESE MONEY

THE basic unit of currency in China is the Chinese dollar. One United States dollar will buy about 20 Chinese dollars (19.71). However, the actual value varies a good deal from time to time and this official exchange rate can only be used for general guidance.

*Remember, it's Hitler who harps on the superiority of his own color, his own people, his own country.*

Metallic currency in China is restricted almost entirely to pieces of 20 cents or less in value. Paper money is used in denominations from 5 cents to $500. A $500 bill will look like a tidy sum but it exchanges for about $25 in our money (see notes on inflation on page 21).

The numerals for the respective values are printed in large size on the bills, so you should have little difficulty in recognizing the various values.

Bills for the four governmental banks of China—Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, Bank of Communications, and the Farmers Bank—are generally acceptable in the towns and cities throughout Free China.

Many of the provincial governments issue their own paper money, which circulates and is accepted within the province, but usually is not acceptable outside. Provincial notes do not exchange at par, but are usually worth somewhat less than national government money.

The advisable thing to do is to get your American dollars exchanged into notes of the four governmental banks of China and to obtain only such provincial curreney as you will use while you are in the particular province.

## TABLE OF MONEY

| *Coin* | *Paper* |
|---|---|
| Cent piece (of copper alloy) | 5-cent bill |
| 5-cent piece (of white metal) | 10-cent bill |
| 10-cent piece | 20-cent bill |
| 20-cent piece | 50-cent bill |
| | $1, $5, $10, $50, $100, $500 bills |

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THE Chinese Government has fixed national standards for weights and measurements in terms of the metric system; but those actually in use are diverse and confusing, particularly in country areas. A tailors' *ch'ih* (foot measure) may be several inches longer or shorter than a carpenter's *ch'ih;* and the length of a *ch'ih* in one section of the country may be as short as 9 inches, while in another section it may be as long as 27 inches.

The Chinese *li* is approximately one-third of a mile. Sometimes it may be difficult to get an exact idea of distance from local Chinese families. Therefore, when asking a distance, it is best to ask how long it takes to walk it.

Measures of capacity are seldom used except for rice, grain, and beans. There is no uniformity in actual measuring, owing to variations in the capacities used.

When weights and measures in the metric system are referred to, the roughly corresponding term of Chinese measurement is always prefixed by the word *kung* (gung), which has the meaning of "common" ("standard"). If the prefix is not used, the term usually refers to the ordinary Chinese units of measurement. Thus, one *kung ch'ih* equals one meter; one *kung sheng* equals one liter, and one *kung chin* equals one kilogram. A *kung li* equals one kilometer (about 3,280 feet or five-eighths of a mile). On the other hand, as has been noted, an ordinary *li* is usually considered to be one-third of a mile.

The English unit of weight "ton," pronounced in Chinese as *tun* (Dun) is frequently used in the cities. One *kung tun* is one metric ton. The following denominations of weights and measures are used:

**Length**

10 *ts'un* equal 1 *ch'ih* (ch. foot, about 14.1 inches).
10 *ch'ih* equal 1 *chang*.
180 *chang* equal 1 *li*.

**Surface**

1 *mou* equals about one-sixth of an English acre, or 806.65 square yards.
100 *mou* equal 1 *ching*.

### Capacity

10 *ko* equal 1 *sheng*.
10 *sheng* equal 1 *tou* (1 to 2 gallons).
10 *tou* equal 1 *shih*.

### Weight

10 *fen* equal 1 *ch'ien* (mace).
10 *ch'ien* equal 1 *liang* (tael, about 1 1/3 ounces).
16 *liang* equal 1 *chin* (catty, about 1 1/3 pounds).
100 *chin* equal 1 *tan* (picul, about 133 1/3 pounds).

抗
戰
必
勝

KAANG JAÀN BEE SHUNG
*Fight on to Victory*

## HINTS ON PRONOUNCING CHINESE

THESE are pronunciation hints to help you in listening to the Chinese language records which have been supplied to your troop unit. They will also help you with the pronunciation of additional words and phrases given in this book, which are not included in the records.

Chinese is spoken in several dialects, the most important being Mandarin, Cantonese, the Amoy, and the Foochow. The dialect you are going to hear on the records is the Mandarin, which is the national language of China and more generally understood than any other.

There is nothing very difficult about Chinese—except that you won't be able to read the signs and newspapers you will see. That is because the Chinese use a very different writing system from ours. Therefore, the instructions and vocabulary below are not based on the written Chinese language, but are a simplified system of representing the language as it sounds. This system contains letters for all the sounds you *must* make to be understood. It does not contain letters for some of the sounds you will hear, but it will give you all you need to get by on, both listening and speaking.

Here are a few simple rules to help you:

1. *Use of the pitch of the voice.* Chinese has a peculiar sing-song quality which is very important in the

language. You should try to memorize the words and phrases exactly as you hear them. However, if you speak the syllables that are written in capital letters in a loud tone of voice with higher pitch, and say the words and syllables written in small letters in the lowest pitch of your natural speaking voice you will be understood. Words written in capital letters with an exclamation mark after them should be given in the same tone of voice as a command like "Halt!", "Stop!". Also make your voice *slide* between the syllables that have the little curved lines under them.

2. *Vowels.*—These are the kinds of sounds we represent in English by *a, e, i, o, u, ah, ay,* etc. Just follow the key below and you will have no trouble.

ah, AH equals The *a* in *father.* (Example: *AHR!,* meaning "two".)

ai, AI equals The *ai* in *aisle,* but not so drawled. (Example: *TAI! tai,* meaning "madam".)

aw, AW equals The *aw* in *law.* (Example: *hoo WAW,* meaning "fire"—in the phrase "railroad station".)

ay, AY equals The *ay* in *day.* (Example: *GWAY!,* meaning "honorable"—in the phrase "what is your name?".)

ee, EE equals The *ee* in *feet.* (Example: *EE,* meaning "one".)

eh, EH equals The *e* in *let,* though at times it sounds somewhat nearer the *a* in *cat.* (Example: *S YEH!-s yeh,* meaning "thank you".)

er, ER equals A sound like the *er* of *herd* said without pronouncing the *r.* It sounds to us something like a grunt. Listen carefully to it on the records. (Example: *JER,* meaning "straight".)

i, I equals The *i* in *pit,* though, at times it sounds somewhat nearer the *ee* in *feet.* (Example: *CHING TSAI!,* meaning "vegetables".)

oh, OH equals The *o* in *go.* (Example: *ROH!,* meaning "meat".)

oo, OO equals The *oo* in *boot,* though, at times, it sounds somewhat nearer the *u* in *put.* (Example: *BOO!,* meaning "not".)

uh, UH equals The *u* in *but.* (Example: *JUH!-guh,* meaning "this".)

ü, Ü equals A sound like the *i* in *machine* said with the lips rounded as though about to say the *oo* in *boo.* Example: *YÜ,* meaning "fish".)

Another vowel sound occurs with the combinations written *sz, dz.* It is far down in the throat. Listen to it carefully on the records. (Example: *SZ!,* meaning "four".)

(NOTE.—Capital letters and small letters written together without a hyphen or a little curved line should be said as closely together as possible. For example: *EE-AH!oo,* meaning "want." Here the *AH!oo* sounds just like the exclamation Ow! (for "ouch") in English.)

3. *Consonants.*—The consonants are all the sounds that are not vowels. Pronounce them just as you know them in English, being sure to say the *t, p,* and *k* particularly strongly. Also note the following:

*ch* is always like the *ch* in *church.*

*g* is always like the *g* in *get;* never like the *g* in *gem.*

*j* is always the *j* in *judge.*

*ts* is like the *ts* in *hats,* and the sound may come at the beginning of a word.

*dz* is like the *dz* in *adze* (or the *ds* in *adds*), and the sound may come at the beginning of a word.

## LIST OF MOST USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

HERE is a list of the most useful words and phrases you will need in Chinese. *You should learn them by heart.* They are the words and phrases included on the Chinese language records, and appear here in the order they occur on the records.

### Greetings and General Phrases

English—*Simplified Chinese Spelling*

Good morning, Good day, Good evening, Hello—*NIN hah͡OO*

Sir—*S͡YEHN SHUHNG*

Madam—*TAI!-tai*

Miss—*s͡yah͡OO-jeh*

When used with the proper name these terms of address follow the noun.

Please—*ch͡ING*

Excuse me—*DWAY! BOO! chee͡EE*

Thank you—*S͡YEH!-s͡yeh*

Understand me?—*doo͡OONG BOO! doo͡OONG*

This really means "Understand (or) not understand." In other words you are being asked to tell which is right. The Chinese do not say "yes" or "no" but repeat the right part of the question as a statement. For instance:

I don't understand—*BOO! doong*

Yes, I understand—*doo͡OONG*

Please, speak slowly—*ch͡ING SHWAW MAHN!-EE-d͡yehn*

## Location

Where (is)—*DZAI na͡AH-lee*

the restaurant?—*FAHN! goo͡AHN-dz*

Where is the restaurant?—*FAHN! goo͡AHN-dz DZAI na͡AH-lee*

a hotel—*FAHN! DEE!ehn*

Where is a hotel?—*FAHN! DEE!ehn DZAI na͡AH-lee*

railroad station—*hoo͡WAW CHUH JAHN!*

Where is the railroad station?—*hoo͡WAW CHUH JAHN! DZAI na͡AH-lee*

the toilet (if you are in a private house)—*TSUH! saw͡UH*

the toilet (among the ordinary people)—*BEE!ehn saw͡UH*

Where is the toilet?—*TSUH! saw͡UH DZAI na͡AH-lee* or *BEE!ehn saw͡UH DZAI na͡AH-lee*

## Directions

Go right—*wa‿AHNG YOO! BEE-YEHN dzo‿OH*

Go left—*wa‿AHNG dzoh‿UH BEE-YEHN dzoh*

Go straight ahead—*EE JER dzoh*

Please point—*ch‿ING j‿ER EE j‿ER*

If you are driving and ask the distance to another town, it will be given to you in *lee‿EE.*

lee‿EE—*lee‿EE*

One *lee‿EE* equals about one-third of a mile.

## You Need to Know the Numbers

One—*EE*
Two—*AHR!*
Three—*SAHN*
Four—*SZ!*
Five—*woo‿OO*
Six—*LEE!oo*
Seven—*CHEE*
Eight—*BAH*
Nine—*jee‿OH*
Ten—*SHER*

For the numbers "eleven" through "nineteen" you say: *SHER,* the number for "ten," then add the words for "one," "two," "three," and so on.

Eleven—*SHER EE*

Twelve—*SHER AHR!*

The words for "twenty," "thirty," "forty," "fifty," and so on, are simply the words for "two," "three," "four," "five," and so on, plus the word for "ten." The words for "twenty-one," "thirty-two," and so on, are simply the words for "twenty," "thirty," plus the words for "one," "two," and so on.

Twenty—*AHR! SHER*

Thirty-two — *SAHN SHER AHR!*

Hundred—*bah‿EE*

Thousand—*CHEE-YEHN*

Ten thousand—*WAHN!*

## Designation

This is—*JUH!-guh SHER!*
What—*SHEHM-muh*
What's this—*JUH!-guh SHER! SHEHM-muh*
I—*waw‿UH*
want—*EE-AH!oo*
cigarettes—*S‿YAHNG YEHN*
I want cigarettes—*waw‿UH EE-AH!oo S‿YAHNG YEHN*
matches—*YAHNG hwaw‿UH*
I want matches—*waw‿UH EE AH!oo YAHNG hwaw‿UH*

## Food

Bread—*MEE!ehn BAHoo*
Butter—*NEE-OO YEE-OO*
Boiled water for drinking—*KAI shw‿AY*
Eggs—*JEE DAHN!*
Vegetable Soup — *TSAI! TAHNG*
Fish—*YÜ*
Meat—*ROH!*
Steak—*NEE-OO PAH-EE*
Beef—*NEE-OO ROH!*
Pork—*JOO ROH!*
Chicken—*JEE ROH!*
Duck—*YAH-dz*
Vegetables—*CHING TSAI!*
Rice—*mee‿EE FAHN*
Potatoes—*too‿OO DOH!*
Beans—*DOH!-dz*
Cabbage—*BAH-EE TSAI!*
Fruit—*shw‿AY gwaw‿UH*
Oranges—*JÜ-dz*
Melons—*GWAH*
Salt—*YEHN*
Peanuts—*HWAH SHUHNG*
Sugar—*TAHNG*
Sweet pastry—*TAHNG GAH-OH*
Tea—*CHAH*
Wine or liquor—*jee‿OH*

more—*DOO-UH*
less—*shah‿OH*
money—*CHEE-YEHN*
How much does this cost?—*DOO-UH shah‿OH CHEE-YEHN*

The answer will usually be given to you in bills called *YÜ-AHN, MAH-OH,* and *fuhn,* 10 *fuhn* make a *MAH-OH;* and ten *MAH-*

*OH* make a *YÜ-AHN*, a *YÜ-AHN* (Chinese dollar) is worth about five cents.

YÜ-AHN—*YÜ-AHN*

MAH-OH—*MAH-OH*
fuhn—*fuhn*

## Time

What time is it?—*SEE-YEHN! DZAI! jee EE dee YEHN JOONG*

Ten past one—*EE dee YEHN SHER FUHN*

Quarter past five—*woo OO dee YEHN EE KUH!*

Twenty past seven—*CHEE dee YEHN AHR! SHER FUHN*

Half past six—*LEE!oo dee YEHN BAHN!*

Twenty of eight—*CHEE dee YEHN SZ! SHER FUHN*

Quarter of nine—*BAH dee YEHN SAHN KUH!*

Ten to three—*lee AHNG dee YEHN woo OO SHER FUHN*

What time—*SHEHM-muh SHER HOH!*

the movies—*DEE-YEHN! y ING*

start—*KAI yeh EHN*

What time does the movie start?—*SHEHM-muh SHER HOH! DEE-YEHN! y ING KAI yeh EHN*

the train—*hoo WAW CHUH*

leaves—*KAI*

When does the train leave?—*SHEM-muh SHER HOH! hoo WAW CHUH KAI*

Yesterday—*DZAW TEE-YEHN*

Today—*JIN TEE-YEHN*

Tomorrow—*MING TEE-YEHN*

## Days of the Week

Sunday—*lee EE BAI! RER*

Monday—*lee EE BAI! EE*

Tuesday—*lee EE BAI! AHR!*

Wednesday—*lee EE BAI! SAHN*

Thursday—*lee EE BAI! SZ!*

Friday—*lee EE BAI! woo OO*

Saturday—*lee EE BAI! LEE!oo*

### Useful Phrases

What is your name?—*GWAY! S‿YING! MING*

My name is ———*woo‿UH JEE AH!oo . . .*

How do you say "table" in Chinese?—*I O O N G GW A W HWAH! table JEE-AH!oo SHEHM-muh*

Goodbye—*DZAI! JEE!ehn*

## ADDITIONAL WORDS AND PHRASES

### Surroundings—Natural Objects

bank (of river) — *HUH-UH AHN!*

darkness—*HAY TEE‿YEHN*

daytime—*BAH-EE TEE‿YEHN*

desert—*SHAH MUH!*

field—*TEE‿YEHN DEE!*

fire—*hwaw‿UH*

forest (woods)—*SHOO! LIN*

grass—*tsah‿OH*

the ground—*DEE! S‿YAH!*

gully (ravine) — *SHAHN goo‿OO*

hill—*s‿yah‿OO SHAHN*

ice—*BING*

lake—*HOO*

the moon—*YÜ!eh lee-ahng*

mountain—*GAW-OH SHAHN*

the ocean—*hah‿EE YAHNG*

rain—*yü‿Ü*

snow—*s‿yü‿EH*

spring (water-hole, etc.)—*CHÜ‿AHN*

stars—*S‿YING*

stream—*s‿yah‿OO HUH*

the sun—*TAI! YAHNG*

wind—*FUHNG*

### Time

day—*RER!dz*

day after tomorrow—*HOH! TEE‿YEHN*

day before yesterday—*CHEE-YEHN TEE‿YEHN*

evening—*wah‿AHN SHAHNG!*

month—*YÜ!eh*
night—*YEH! lee‿EE*
week—*lee‿EE BAI!*
year—*NEE‿YEHN*
January—*JUHNG YÜ!eh*
February—*AHR! YÜ!eh*
March—*SAHN YÜ!eh*

That is, you say the number and add the word "*YÜ!eh*" which means month.

## Relationships

boy—*NAHN HAI-dz*
elder brother—*GUH‿UH guh*
younger brother—*DEE! dee*
child—*s‿yah‿OO HAI-dz*
daughter—*nü‿Ü UHR*
father—*FOO! chin*
girl—*nü‿Ü HAI-dz*
man—*NAHN RUHN*
mother—*moo‿OO chin*
elder sister—*jee‿EH jeh*
younger sister—*MAY! may*
son—*UHR-dz*
woman—*nü‿Ü RUHN*

## Human Body

arms—*GUH BAY!*
back—*BAY!*
eye—*yeh‿EHN ching*
ear—*uh‿UHR doo-uh*
finger—*sh‿OH j‿ER toh*
foot—*jee‿AHoo*
hair—*TOH fah‿AH*
hand—*sh‿OH*
head—*TOH*
leg—*tw‿AY*
mouth—*koh‿OH*
neck—*baw‿UH-dz*
nose—*BEE-dz*
teeth—*YAH*
toe—*jee‿AHoo j‿ER*

## House and Furniture

bed—*CHWAHNG*
blanket—*BAY! ROO!*
chair—*yee‿EE-dz*
chop-sticks—*KWAI!-dz*
cup—*BAY*
door—*MUHN*
house—*FAHNG-dz*
kitchen—*CHOO FAHNG*

room—*WOO-dz*
stairs—*LOH TEE*
stove (cooking place)—*LOO-dz*
table—*JOO AW-dz*
wall—*CHEE AHNG*
window—*CHWAHNG HOO!*

## Food and Drink—Tobacco

bean curd—*DOH! joo OO*
beer—*PEE jee OH*
cigars—*"cigar"*
coffee—*"coffee"*
cucumbers—*HWAHNG GWAH*
grapes—*POO TAHoo*
sweetpotatoes—*BAI shoo OO*
tobacco—*YEHN YEH!*
turnip—*LWAW baw*

## Surroundings

bridge—*CHAH OO*
church (Protestant)—*lee EE BAI! TAHNG*
church (Catholic)—*TEE YEHN joo OO JEE AH!oo TAHNG*
city—*CHUHNG*
district magistrate's office—*S YEHN! GOONG shoo OO*
post office—*YEE-OH JUHNG! JÜ*
police station—*jee EENG CHAH TING*
road—*DAH! LOO!*
store—*POO!-dz*
street—*JEE-EH*
village—*TSWOON-dz*
well—*jee EENG*

## Animals

animal (domestic)—*SHUHNG koh*
animal (wild)—*yee EH SHOH!*
bird—*nee AH-OOR*
camel—*LOO!uh taw*
cat—*MAH OH*
chicken (hen)—*JEE*
cow—*NEE-OO*
dog—*goh OH*
donkey—*LÜ*
goat—*SHAHN YAHNG*
horse—*mah AH*

mouse—*lah‿OH shoo‿OO*
mule—*LOO-AW-dz*
pig—*JOO*
rabbit—*TOO!-dz*
sheep—*MEE-EHN YAHNG*
snake—*SHUH*

## Insects

flies—*TSAHNG ying*
fleas or lice—*SHER-dz*
mosquitoes—*WUHN-dz*
spider—*JER JOO*
bedbugs—*CHOH! choong*

## Trades and Occupations

baker—*MAI! bee‿EENG-deh*
barber—*lee‿EE fah‿AH JEE!ahng*
blacksmith—*tee‿EH JEE!ahng*
butcher—*MAI! ROH!-deh*
cook—*CHOO-dz*
doctor—*YEE SHUHNG*
farmer—*NOONG foo*
laundryman—*s‿y‿EE EE dee REHN*
policemen—*jee‿EENG CHAH*
shoemaker—*PEE JEE!ahng*
tailor—*TSAI fuhng*

## Numbers

first—*DEE! EE*
second—*DEE! AHR!*
(that is, use *DEE!* and then say the number)

## Clothing

belt—*YAH-OO DAI!*
boots—*S‿YÜ-EH-dz*
coat—*SHAHNG! EE*
hat—*MAH!oo-dz*
shirt—*TSUHN! EE*
shoes—*S‿YEH*
socks—*WAH!-dz*
sweater —*MAH-OH EE*
trousers—*KOO!-dz*

## Adjectives

good—*hah‿OH*
bad—*HWAI!*
big—*DAH!*
small—*s‿yah‿OO*

right—*YOH!*
left—*dzoh‿UH*
sick—*BING!*
well—*hah‿OH*
hungry—*UH!uh*
thirsty—*koo‿UH*
black—*HAY*
white—*BAI*
red—*HOONG*
blue—*LAHN*
green—*LÜ!*
yellow—*HWAHNG*
high or tall—*GAH‿OO*
long—*CHAHNG*
short—*doo‿AHN*
low—*a‿AI*
deep—*SHUHN*
shallow—*chee‿EHN*
cold—*luh‿UHNG*
hot—*ROO!uh*
wet—*SHER*
dry—*GAHN*
expensive—*GWAY!*
cheap—*PEE‿EHN-ee*
empty—*KOONG*
full—*mah‿AHN*
heavy—*JOONG!*
light—*CHING*
clean—*GAHN JING!*
dirty—*DZAHNG*
old (of person)—*lah‿OO*
old (of things)—*JEE!oo*
new—*S‿YIN*
young (of a person)—*NEE YEHN CHING dee*

## Pronouns, Etc.

I—*woo‿UH*
we—*woo‿UH MUHN*
you (sing.)—*nee‿EE* (plural) *nee‿EE MUHN;* (polite form) *NIN*
he, she, it—*TAH*
they—*TAH MUHN*
this—*JUH!-guh*
these—*JUH! S‿YEH-guh*
that—*NAH!-guh*
those—*NAH! S‿YEH-guh*
my, mine—*woo‿UH DEE!*
our, ours—*woo‿UH MUHN DEE!*
your, yours — (sing.) *nee‿EE DEE!* (plural) *nee‿EE MUHN DEE!* (polite form) *NIN DEE!*
their, theirs—*TAH muhn dee*
who?—*SHAY*

what?—*SHEHM-muh*
how far—*DAW-UH yü‿AHN*

everybody—*may‿AY EE guh RUHN*

## Adverbs

above—*DZAI! SHAHNG! b‿yehn*
again—*DZAI! LAI*
behind—*DZAI! HOH! b‿yehn*
beside—*DZAI! PAHNG b‿yehn*
below—*DZAI! S‿YAH! b‿yehn*
far—*yü‿AHN*
here—*JUH! lee‿EE*
in front—*DZAI! CHEE-YEHN b‿yehn*

near—*JIN!*
on that side—*DZAI! NAH! b‿yehn*
on this side—*DZAI! JUH! b‿yehn*
there—*DZAI! NAH! lee‿EE*
very—*huh‿UHN*
where?—*nah‿AH lee‿EE*

## Conjunctions

and—*HOO‿UH*
but—*DAHN! SHER!*

if—*ROO!uh SHER!*
or—*HOO!uh SHER!*

## Useful Phrases

what date is today?—*JIN TEE-YEHN jee‿EE HAH!oo*
Today is the fifth of June—*JIN TEE-YEHN LEE!oo YÜ!eh woo‿UH HAH!oo*
What day of the week?—*JIN TEE-YEHN lee‿EE BAI! jee‿EE*

Today is Tuesday, etc.—*JIN TEE-YEHN lee‿EE BAI! AHR!*
Come here—*wah‿AHNG JUH! lee‿EE LAI*
Come quickly—*KWAI! LAI*
Go quickly—*KWAI! CHÜ!*

Who are you?—*nee EE SHER! SHAY*

What do you want?—*nee EE YAH!oo SHEHM-muh*

Bring some drinking water—*nah AH KAI shw AY LAI*

Bring some food—*nah AH FAHN! LAI*

How far is the camp?—*JÜN YING yoh OH DAW UH yü AHN*

Where is water?—*nah AH lee EE yoh OH shw AY*

Where is the nearest village?—*dee EENG JIN! DEE! TSOON-dz DZAI nah AH-lee*

Be careful—*s yah OO S YIN*

Wait a minute—*duh UHNG EE! duh UHNG*

Where can I sleep?—*nah AH-lee yoh OH SHWAY! JEE-AH!oo dee DEE! FAHNG*

I want to eat—*waw UH YAH!oo CHER FAHN*

I haven't any money—*waw UH MAY yoh OH CHEE-YEHN*

I have cigarettes—*waw UH yoh OH S YAHNG YEHN*

I am sick ("I have sickness")—*waw UH yoh OH BING!*

I am an American soldier—*waw UH SHER! may AY GWAW BING*

I am your friend—*waw UH SHER! nee EE DEE! PUHNG yee OH*

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# HOW TO SPOT A JAP

by MILTON CANIFF

HERE ARE TWO MEN JUST PICKED UP BY A PATROL... THE FIRST THING TO CONSIDER IS APPEARANCE .... THE CHINESE IS "C"...THE JAP IS "J" NOTICE THAT C IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF AN AVERAGE AMERICAN: J IS SHORTER —AND LOOKS AS IF HIS LEGS ARE JOINED DIRECTLY TO HIS CHEST!..
C
J

C IS DULL BRONZE IN COLOR — WHILE J IS LIGHTER — MORE ON THE LEMON — YELLOW SIDE. C'S EYES ARE SET LIKE ANY EUROPEAN'S OR AMERICAN'S — BUT HAVE A MARKED SQUINT.... J HAS EYES SLANTED TOWARD HIS NOSE...
C
J

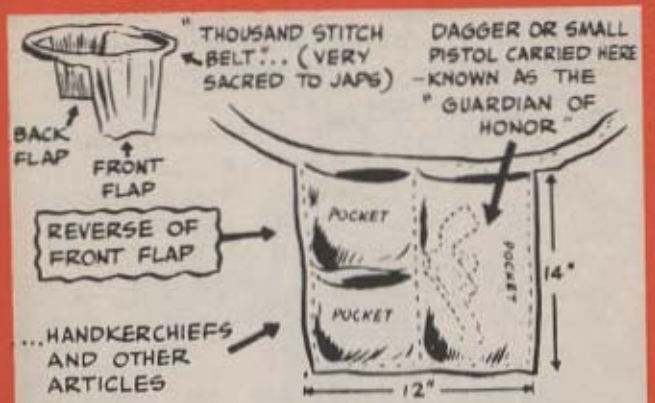
THE CHINESE HAS A SMOOTH FACE...THE JAP RUNS TO HAIR.... LOOK AT THEIR PROFILES AND TEETH... C USUALLY HAS EVENLY SET CHOPPERS — J HAS BUCK TEETH... THE CHINESE SMILES EASILY— THE JAP USUALLY EXPECTS TO BE SHOT... AND IS VERY UNHAPPY ABOUT THE WHOLE THING... ESPECIALLY IF HE IS AN OFFICER!

YOU MAY FIND JAPS AMONG ANY ORIENTAL CIVILIAN GROUP... THAT IS A FAVORITE INFILTRATION TRICK... MAKE YOUR MAN WALK... THE CHINESE STRIDES... THE JAP SHUFFLES (BUT HE MAY BE CLEVER ENOUGH TO FAKE THE STRIDE)... MAKE HIM REMOVE HIS SOCKS AND SHOES, IF ANY...

THE CHINESE AND OTHER ASIATICS HAVE FAIRLY NORMAL FEET... THE JAP WORE A WOODEN SANDAL ("GETA") BEFORE HE WAS ISSUED ARMY SHOES... HE WILL USUALLY HAVE A WIDE SPACE BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND TOES... OFTEN CALLOUSED FROM THE LEATHER STRAP THAT HELD THE "GETA" TO HIS FOOT...

SOMETIMES THE JAP OFFICERS HAVE NONE OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS — MANY OF THEM SPEAK ENGLISH, SOME KNOW OUR AMERICAN SLANG... BUT MOST JAPANESE HISS WHEN THEY PRONOUNCE THE LETTER "S" ...HAVE THE TWO MEN REPEAT A SENTENCE LIKE "SMITH LEFT THE FORTRESS" (OR A SIMILAR LINE)

THE JAP SUCKS IN ON ANY "S" SOUND — AND HE CAN'T PRONOUNCE THE LETTER "L"




IF YOU JUST SLAP A JAP'S CLOTHING TO LOCATE CONCEALED WEAPONS YOU MAY LOSE A PRISONER — AND YOUR OWN LIFE... DON'T UNSCREW FOUNTAIN PENS OR TINKER WITH ANY OBJECT THAT COULD CONTAIN ACID OR AN EXPLOSIVE. WATCH OUT FOR SLEEVE GUNS AND OTHER COMIC STRIP GADGETS... THE JAPS ARE EXPERTS AT SUCH STUFF...

TO SUM IT UP, SPOTTING A JAP DEPENDS UPON THREE THINGS: (1) APPEARANCE (2) FEET (3) PRONUNCIATION

HE CAN'T PRONOUNCE OUR LIQUID "L"... HISSES ON ANY "S" SOUND

ALMOST NO WAIST-LINE

STOCKY BUILD

SHORT, SQUAT, FAIRLY HEAVY BEARD... LEMON-YELLOW SKIN SLANTED EYES

G-STRING

WIDE SPACE BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND TOES... CALLOUS ON THE WEB